The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,768. · NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 52	0
	" 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	" 28	0
	" 38	0
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	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	" 2 0
First insertion, each line	" 0 6
Second insertion	" 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	" 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	" 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STRANGE.—On the 18th instant, at the European General Hospital, Hannah C. E. Strange, child of Mr. Strange, printer, *Sindian* press, aged 1 year and 3 months.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

PAGE.—At Chittledroog, on the 6th April, Florence Louisa Alexandra, aged 11 months and 16 days, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. N. Page.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

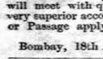
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, G. N. LIVESAY, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIVESAY on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 for 4 years, 351 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. This favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.
(Immediate Despatch.)



THE Barque GERTRUDE, 351 tons, Captain DUGDALE. For Freight and Passage apply to HEERJEE AURUT, Owner.
Bombay, Masjid Bunder, 18th April 1864.

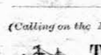
FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

FOR CALCUTTA.
(Calling on the Malabar Coast should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE First-class British Ship KRISHNA, 511 tons, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th April 1864.

FOR MAURITIUS.



THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DURANDY, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 1400 H. P., Captain GOTHEE, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on 25 May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days' time leaving Cochin on 8th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Bezpore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *Indus*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

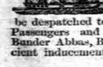
STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 500 tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

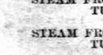
Tuesday	19th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday	22nd "	TELEGRAPH. at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	26th "	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	29th "	TELEGRAPH. at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	19th April	TELEGRAPH. at 9 A. M.
Friday	22nd "	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	26th "	TELEGRAPH. at 1 P. M.
Friday	29th "	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia, by the undersigned. A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ. at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain WALKER will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Henry Moore*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.
13th April 1864. R. F. SCALE, Master.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gloucestershire*, TOMLINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain TOMLINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Vittoria*, Captain E. MARTIN, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain MARTIN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.
STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.
Agents for Captain MARTIN and Owners of the *Vittoria*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—The above vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are earnestly requested to second the Agents' efforts to avoid detention, by signing without delay, when presented to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which can readily be ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies the Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain STEELE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. I. ROBINSON & Co.
Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.
HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.
Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. PASSMORE & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 3 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—On MONDAY next the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., will be submitted to Public Auction at Tank Bunder, about 500 tons first class Moulmein Teak Squares, Planks, and Boards ex *Pomona* in lots to suit purchasers.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.
JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.
Bombay, 14th April 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.
By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at 4 P. M., to consider a Resolution of Government notified in the *Government Gazette* of 24th March, relative to the removal of the Byculla School to Poona. RULE XII.—Benefactors to the amount of one hundred Rupees, or annual subscribers of Thirty Rupees, are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.
J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDER FOR COKE.

THE Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 10,000 tons of Brancepeth, Durham, Northumberland, or Darlington COKE in every respect suitable for Locomotive purposes; to be delivered at the Company's Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 2,000 tons per month, commencing from the 1st October 1864.

Forms of Tenders (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Coke" must be lodged at this office at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY the 20th April.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
GEO. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 5th April 1864.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of HUNT, MONNET & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned JAMES HUNT.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.
J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

બમ્બઇ અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેચર્ક નીચે થ હી કરનારાઓ પુલા ચીકેદારપાદ અને પુણ્ય મ ધે હનન માંનેદનાં નામથી દુકાનદારોના લીધાજ કરનારાઓના અને જનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવના હતા તેઓ આજ દોને જુદા પડીયા છે.

એ ઘેહેડીલુ હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે થ હી કરનારો મી૦ જે૦ગ્રા હનન આપશે તેમજ થ ધ ધી હુનારાંણી વશુલ કરશે.

જે૦ હનન અને
ી એનેત.
મુંબઇની તા૦ ૧૨ મી એપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

NOTICES.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.

All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનેવેલી પરેચ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેચનરન ઇનડીઆં શ્રીપ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rs. (500) five hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.
W. P. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

Present.

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Libberdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., and carried unanimously, "That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:—

1*st*.—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2*nd*.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

Rupees 100 on or before the 1st of October 1864.
Do. 300 do. 1st November 1864.
Do. 100 do. 1st December 1864.

3*rd*.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4*th*.—That any Proprietor shall have to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5*th*.—That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6*th*.—That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor of the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7*th*.—That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

8*th*.—That any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling him to receive the same in an allotment of one new share if and when the same shall be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue a new share in exchange for the two memoranda.

The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memorandum or allotment cancelled.

9*th*.—That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The Meeting then dissolved.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Rollers, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and on his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those particulars in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide £10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2½).
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nilgiris.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedman's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Barker's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Kael.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	,, Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conquering Tricks in Boxes	,, Aunt Sally
Circassian Puzzle	,, Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,, Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	,, English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	,, Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	,, Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	,, Game of War
The Tournament	,, Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	,, Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Historical Loto	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
,, ,, Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

SEEDS. VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX AND CO. Seedsmen, 30, quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Flower bulbs, etc., etc.

Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card.

French seeds owing to the very favorable climate they are grown in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America and in all the colonies where they are known.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Braided Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, *the newest style*.
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and is extensively used by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased during HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR APRIL, will be published this evening. Contents:—Alone: A Sensational Writing, high and low.—On the way Home. Letter VII.—A question concerning Love.—The Red Lancers of Bundelkhund; Chap. XIII.—Highland Regiments; the 78th Highlanders.—The Autobiography of a Spy (concluded).—Our Theatricals in India.—The powers that be.—The Bombay Board of Concors: minutes of meetings in March.—Critical notice of Major Medley's Professional Papers on Indian Engineering.—Military Summary for February.—Home Politics and Literature for February.—Indian Retrospect for March.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for March.

Price for a single Copy, Rs. 1½.

Annual Subscription, in India, Rs. 16, in England 20s.
AGENTS.—Calcutta, R. C. LePage & Co.; Madras, M. J. Higginbotham & Co.; Ceylon, *Gazette* Office, Galle; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co., Poona, Hunt & Co., London, John Gladding, Junior, 13 Paternoster Row.

Mr. Blair's *Miscellany* has now completed its Seventh Volume, all of which can be had at Rupees Eight per volume.

Those gentleman who have not paid subscriptions for 1862 and 1863 are respectfully requested to do so forthwith, or we cannot promise any longer to retain their names in our subscription list.

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

The Works of William Shakespeare. Edited with a scrupulous revision of the text. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke	Rs.	9 0
Ditto ditto in 4 volumes		26 4
Life of William Hickling Prescott. By G. Ticknor.		9 0
Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors, with English translations and a Latin index. Also an English index of subjects analytically arranged. By C. T. Ramage, LL.D...		4 8
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Cooley's Comprehensive English Dictionary (Chambers's)		5 4
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Martin's Illustrated Natural Philosophy, for schools and families		2 0
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Fletcher's Family Devotions		19 8
Sutton's Treatise on Book-keeping, by single and dry.		2 0
——— Treatise on Positive Printing		0 12
——— Photography in printing ink. Pouncy's patent process		0 12
James Sutton's Principles and Practice of Photography, &c. &c.		0 12
Marryatt's Code of Signals, 1864		9 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow :—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs.	25 per doz.
Fine Old Port	,,	18 ,,
Very fine Do.	,,	22 ,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,,	26 ,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,,	100 each.
Superior St. Emilion Claret	,,	24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Ambrose*, Captain J. DANIELL, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain DANIELL will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Ambrose*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Robert Small*, Captain J. W. DARK, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which, the goods will be landed by Captain DARK at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

FORBES & Co., Agents for Ship *Robert Small*.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that WALTER JOHN HOOGER JACKSON, VANGHOO GUNOO, and CHUNDUN CANJEE, of Bombay, Chinese Inhabitants, have contracted to mortgage to Th: TRICUMDASS MOOLJEE a piece of ground, No. 2351, with the house and premises standing thereon, situate at Erskine Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19 and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the house of Mugdoom Moonshee, on the north by the Erskine Road, and on the south by a public passage. All persons having any claims thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor, at his office No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to such claims. Dated this 19th day of April 1864.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Mortgagees' Solicitor.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orient*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 11TH TO THE 17TH APRIL 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.	Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Rain in Inches.
April 11	29.876	29.793	76.0	85.0	72.0	76.0	None.
,, 12	29.872	29.754	76.5	85.8	72.0	77.5	,,
,, 13	29.863	29.741	76.8	86.0	73.5	77.0	,,
,, 14	29.842	29.699	75.5	85.5	71.0	75.0	,,
,, 15	29.836	29.715	75.6	86.2	72.5	76.0	,,
,, 16	29.828	29.683	77.0	87.8	69.0	74.0	,,
,, 17	Sunday.						

April 11.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli.
,, 12.—Densely clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli, lightning at 4 A. M.
,, 13.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli, lightning at midnight.
,, 14.—Clouded with cirro cumuli in the morning; lightning.
,, 15.—Nearly cloudless; dew fell at night.
,, 16.—Cloudless; mist along horizon.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Friday ..... 22nd..... 6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday ..... 29th..... 9h. 26m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water, Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water, Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	19	Alphege, Abp.	5 41	6 17	9 28	9 46	
Wed.	20	Daybreak at 4.23	5 40	6 17	10 10	10 21	
Thurs.	21	Twilight ends at 7.35	5 39	6 18	10 57	10 55	
Fri.	22	Mercury sets at 7.37	5 39	6 18	11 12	11 30	
Sat.	23	St. George M.	5 38	6 18	11 47		
Sun.	24	4th Sunday after Easter	5 37	6 19	0 5	0 24	8th April 1864, Thur.—9h. 1m. 24 s.
Mon.	25	St. Mark Evangelist	5 37	6 19	0 42	1 3	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 12
AGRA	April 12	LAHORE	Mar. 9
ALLAHABAD	April 12	LONDON	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	March 5	MADRAS	April 13
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 13
BANGALORE	April 12	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	April 9	MEERUT	April 9
CAPE	April 3	OUDE	April 13
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	April 9	SINGAPORE	Mar. 31
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

We are very glad to be able to inform our readers that the P. and O. Company has determined to reduce the rates of passage money between Bombay and England from £100 to £85. This latter amount will not, however, include the cost of the journey by rail through Egypt; but in spite of this drawback the boon granted to travellers is by no means to be despised. The reduction will take effect from the 9th of June next, the day of the departure of the first mail from Bombay in that month.

Of all the schemes which the late lamented Prince Consort successfully matured for the benefit of his adopted nation, none, perhaps, were so pregnant with beneficial results as that which provided us with the Great Exhibition of 1851. To concentrate in one small focus all that was best and most admirable in arts, science, and manufacture, was an aim worthy of the mind that conceived it, and wherever followed the success it has achieved not only in England, but in every country and place where England's example was not lost, from Paris and New York to our own more humble effort at Lahore, is a singular tribute to the truth of what was called sarcastically Prince Albert's idea. It would be completely superfluous now-a-days to enlarge on the enormous benefits which our English Exhibitions have conferred on all classes of the community. We can only say that, with those admitted benefits staring us in the face, with all the means and appliances ready to our hands, with indeed peculiar facilities for carrying out the plan, it is wonderful that it has never occurred to some of our energetic merchants and reformers to start an Exhibition here. It has been our task, often unthankful and always unsavoury enough, to point out that this great town, amid its thriving wealthy and populous condition, with all its loquacious pretentiousness to advanced thought and high civilization, has really achieved but a very limited and moderate success in all that appertains to public and social life. Of the former there is really little or none, and for a really fair view of the state of the latter, in some of its most obvious essentials, we refer our readers to a careful re-perusal of an excellent article which appeared some two or three weeks ago, in the *Bombay Saturday Review*, entitled "Our Barbarism." But it must be admitted that under able and careful guidance certain well-directed efforts are being made in the all-important cause of education—efforts that will doubtless bear their fruit in due season. It is by no means our present purpose to discuss the theme afforded by this subject. But certainly it seems to us that no more practical suggestion could be made for aiding it than one for bringing home to our doors the splendid results of European industry. It is curious, almost startling, to reflect how little the enormous mass of seething population about us know of the illimitable resources of an advanced civilization. It would perhaps no less startle the semi-nude, whole savage, apathetic starveling squatting on the ground in his filthy unwholesome overcrowded hovel, to find that there are little luxuries and comforts even within the resources of his limited means, than the rich merchant rolling in untold rupees to discover his absolute ignorance of the revelations of art, and the refined comforts of domestic life in England. But, apart from the benefits discernible in the merely educational phase of the idea, an Exhibition here would afford an immense fund of recreation and intellectual pleasure to all classes of the community. For those not anxious to have their minds opened by the contemplation of machinery or manufactures might be provided the lighter reflection of artistic works, pictures, sculpture, photographs, jewellery, and so forth, and for those to whose languid natures even the exertion of looking at works of art might be distasteful (and some such there are) might be set forth the soothing delights of music and the luxury of ices. Commercially speaking we do think we are right in stating that wherever held not one of these Exhibitions has failed to be profitable. With respect to that in London in 1862 there was so much corruption, jobbery, and mismanagement, that we believe it was difficult to say on which side of the sheet the balance, finally, really lay; but it is certain that that of 1851 left the Honorable Commissioners with *un embarras de richesses* which puzzled them sorely; and finally gave the nation the possession of the Kensington Gore Estate and the South Kensington Museum. In a more modest way there is not the slightest doubt we might look for the same result here. To us, moreover, the thing seems exceedingly feasible. For the temporary purpose of the necessary building for so useful and popular an object even the obstructive tendencies of Sir Charles Wood would scarcely stand in the way of a grant of a piece of ground. The building itself need not be much more than a slightly constructed cool and roomy shed. But even in the raising of that we might trust Mr. Trubshawe not to fall into the abasement of hideousness reached by the unhappy Captain Fowke.

We therefore cast our scheme before the public in the sincere hope and conviction that it will not fall to the ground; and that energy and enterprise at Bombay are not at least behind those of Lahore.

The power of British prudery is in nothing more strongly manifested at home than in the successful stand which is made against what the good people of the country are pleased to call the recognition of vice by the Legislature. It is true that there is as much open and shameless immorality in London as in any other great city in the world, and that virtue and vice walk its streets so familiarly together as sometimes to make respectability itself uncertain how to distinguish one from the other. Still, moral England continues to lay the flattering unction to her soul that for all this undisguised licentiousness, which she knows it is impossible to suppress, she will not be held accountable, so long as official sanction is withheld from any well meant attempts to mitigate the terrible effects of the existence of a social evil of this nature on the health and strength of the population. The virtuous theory seems to be that, if a man will lead a vicious life, he ought to be punished for his misconduct, even if the result of an act of youthful folly should be lifelong suffering and misery. At least, it is urged, the English Parliament should not, directly or indirectly, interfere to shield the immoral man from the consequences of his immorality, since in doing so it must become a partaker of his guilt—an argument which is based on the old-fashioned belief that the Government of a country has a moral being of its own apart from that of the nation, that there is some necessary connexion between religion and the State, and that goodness can be made in some way or other to depend upon Acts of Parliament. So, when the Legislature, with a weakness like that of the ostrich which buries its head in the sand to avoid its pursuers, ignores not the vice only but well-known remedies for the disease which that vice is the means of spreading through the community, it is believed to be helping to maintain that tone of moral superiority which Great Britain, rightly or wrongly, assumes to herself above other nations. If it were possible that the vice of sensuality could be eradicated from the country, this holy abstinence might have some pretence of justification. But every man who thinks or reasons upon the subject knows that in this matter statesmen have not to choose between vice and virtue, but between the regulated immorality of Continental towns and the unregulated immorality which stalks the streets of London; and to prefer the latter, with all its corrupting influences, moral and physical, to the former, is an act of cowardice of which a nation that boasts of its common sense and practical wisdom ought to be ashamed.

In India, fortunately, the Evangelical party is neither numerous nor strong enough to turn statesmen aside from the plain path of duty in order to cultivate the religious sentiment. It is in India, more than in any other part of the British dominions, that the evils attending the unchecked propagation of the disease to which we refer are seriously felt and cause deep anxiety. The Report of the Sanitary Commission showed that one-third of the sickness in the British army is due to this disease; and, at a time when public attention at home has been drawn to the difficulties of maintaining a garrison of 80,000 European troops in India with the mortality standing at its present high rate, we cannot wonder at the peremptory order which the Home Government has sent out to India for the formation of Commissions in all the Presidency towns to prevent (amongst other things) the spread of the venereal disease through the army. The members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council seem with one or two exceptions to have dealt with the question as statesmen and men of the world. Even Mr. Roberts, who opposed the clause of the Military Cantonments Bill which provides for the licensing and inspection of brothels by the police, admitted that the evil was one which "must be grappled with," that the remedy which it is now proposed to try in India had been proved to be efficacious on the Continent of Europe, and that the only objection he had to offer to the adoption of the measure was a sentimental dread lest the "recognition" of vice might seem to give it Legislative encouragement. To this Mr. Ellis well replied that to recognise an evil was not necessarily to encourage and cherish it. The law of England professes to regulate public houses, but it does not therefore incite men to drink. Would Mr. Roberts wish that, because drunkenness is a disgraceful vice, therefore a Christian Parliament should leave every man to drink what he likes and get drunk publicly as often as it pleases him with impunity? It is amusing to learn, on the report of Mr. Roberts, that Sir William Mansfield is opposed to the licensing system, because he thinks morals and education alone can put a stop to vice in the army. This is as much as to say that, if every soldier were perfectly moral and perfectly well educated, they would not consort with profligate women—a platitude as unanswerable as was ever uttered by a "high authority." But as, looking at the present state of society even amongst the upper classes of civilised nations, we see no chance of even the distant arrival of a time when such a consummation will be achieved in the army, and as it is also certain that the English people will not go to the expense of having an army of married soldiers, the practical question we have to consider is whether England should continue to incur the guilt and the cost of sending out thousands of unmarried men to this country, to be plunged into temptations which they cannot possibly resist, and of then refusing them, when they have yielded to such temptations, the aid which science supplies for saving their bodies and souls from perdition. We say that it would be an act of criminal folly on the part of our Government to do so; and that the Viceroy's Council deserves the thanks of all Englishmen for having had the courage to set the example in India of grappling with an evil which is the worst pest of modern society, and which England herself has too long suffered to grow rank and unheeded in the streets of her most famous cities.

The Madras Government, notwithstanding the proverbially benighted state of their Presidency, seem to possess an amount of moral courage that is quite appalling. In these days when he who toadies the natives most is considered the most able statesman, and gross flattery of them is the surest road to favour and advancement, the Governor in Council of Madras has deliberately endorsed the opinion of the Board of Revenue that the use of the English honorific title of "Esquire" in connection with the names of native Deputy Collectors is "incongruous and absurd." He further considers that the withholding of such titles as "Mr." and "Esquire" from native gentlemen in official correspondence "neither implies discourtesy nor "affords just ground of complaint. Due courtesy "can be shown to native gentlemen without at- "taching incongruous titles to their names." Can any punishment, we would ask our native contemporaries (not forgetting the *Times of India*), be devised severe enough for those who cast such a slight on the majesty of the native? Hanging surely would be too good for them. Some step proportioned to the enormity of their offence should immediately be taken. We would suggest the advisability of the Governor General sending them to England in irons, that they may be impeached before Parliament, as becomes State criminals.

While agreeing with the Madras Government that the combination of English titles and native names is both incongruous and absurd, we cannot but think that the step they have taken is, under present circumstances, somewhat ill-advised. The fact is, to refuse these titles now would be inconsistent with our previous line of action. We have deliberately admitted natives to the once Christian order of Knighthood, we have officially given such of them as are Members of Council the title of "Honourable," and we cannot in common consistency stop at this point. Having once commenced the system of bestowing honorific titles we are bound to carry it out, otherwise we afford fair ground for complaint.

Our Government has hitherto neglected very much a ready means of extending its influence, which has been used with great effect by Native Governments. We refer to the system of bestowing titles of honour on persons who have deserved well of the State, and whom it is wished to conciliate and reward. A Government that does this systematically establishes itself as the fount of honour, and makes for itself a powerful engine of conciliation. It can reward without embarrassing its own resources, and in a way that perhaps excites more gratitude in the breast of the recipient than would be the result of a more tangible reward. This love of titles displays itself in all nations even when repudiated in principle, as among the Americans, but it has always been peculiarly strong in the breast of Orientals, and, indeed, seems to form one of the most prominent points in their character.

Just at present there is a strong hankering after English titles among the natives, especially among those who are brought much in contact with Europeans. Government might easily utilize this feeling, and, by gratifying influential natives and making them better disposed towards us, actually strengthen our influence not a little. This they will never do by scattering broadcast the honorific titles of "Mr." and "Esquire." What is common to everybody no one cares much for. We would suggest to the Government the advisability of officially conferring these titles on certain classes of the natives and of withholding them from all others. By acting on a settled principle of this kind much ill-feeling would be obviated, and even those who happened to be excluded from the titles in question would, we believe, recognize the propriety of the measure As the case at present stands it seems hard to deny to respectable Deputy Collectors titles which every shopkeeper's clerk who knows a little English arrogates for himself and his friends. In these hard times it would be no small gain to be able to reward virtue cheaply. We fear, however, that it is useless endeavouring to persuade our Government to make use of advantages which lie ready to their hand, and which have been so long neglected. We have shown our ignorance, or neglect, of the motive springs of native character, in nothing more clearly than in the way we have bestowed or rather not bestowed honorific titles.

BOMBAY.

The following is the Programme of Music to be played at the Band Stand by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles this evening :—

March.
Overture to "Semiramede" ..... Rossini.
Waltz.—"The Cornet" ..... Lanner.
Selection from "H. Barbiere" ..... Rossini.
Quadrille.—"The Cologne" ..... Coote.
Galop.—"The Night Bell" ..... Clarke.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Honore Case of Pardons by Assistant Magistrates.—In yesterday's report of this case, we omitted to state that the petition to the High Court was rendered necessary by the decision of Mr. White, the Judge of Honore, confirming that of the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Webberburn. There is also a very evident error in the report of Mr. Anstey's speech, in which the very amusing *cereditum* of the "Jurors for King Edward II." is quoted. Sir Francis Palgrave, who died the other day, was not the Judge who tried that case, but the author of the narrative which contains it. Was a barrister-at-law himself, and "Sir Francis Palgrave was a better antiquary than a lawyer, "and I cannot think that even in those days (the thir- "teenth century), when Jurors were not Judges but mere "witnesses, such a verdict could have been supported." The passage referred to begins with "The Merchant and Friar,"—one of the most able and interesting of the illustrations which that lamented historian ever contributed to the science of the English Constitution.

The Rev. Mr. Du-Port's Lecture.—On the evening of Thursday last the 14th inst, ant, the Revd. Mr. C. D. Du Port, M. A., delivered his promised lecture on "What is Truth ?" The attendance on the occasion was very large, consisting of educated natives, among whom were seen some of the leading members of the native community in Bombay, who appeared to be much interested in the solution of the important question so ably discussed by the learned lecturer. The subject was one particularly well adapted to the genius of the audience, and as the lecturer avoided a metaphysical investigation of the question and set forth the Truth by a natural application of certain fixed principles, which he did in a very pleasing and instructive manner, every one went away highly gratified with what he had heard. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Arshseer Framjee proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Dr. Bhow Dajee, and the meeting then dispersed.

The Railway Bell.—We have received several complaints respecting the discontinuance of the time-honoured practice of ringing the warning bell for passengers at the Esplanade Station, which was in the habit of full five minutes before each train starts. It appears that this practice has been discontinued since the 23rd of last month, although the reason for so closing remains a mystery known only to Mr. Broughton and his confidential advisers: and in lieu thereof the platform bell is struck thrice—only three strokes of the hammer, even to the people outside of the shed, who are usually in a high state of perspiration and uncertainty as to their chances of being in time, is really no warning at all. We do not pretend to say that we believe any serious benefit is likely to arise in consequence of this innovation upon an established custom; but we imagine the discontinuance of the ringing of this bell must have much the same effect upon the Railway as would the discontinuance of the church bell which summons sinners to repentance—good many persons might be too late and thus lose their seats. But in the case of the clapper of the Railway bell being shut up the Company loses a fare and the fare his or her temper, as the case may be; besides being put into an un-Christian frame of mind creating a disposition to punch somebody's head. These are matters deserving of even a Railway Traffic Manager's consideration.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th April compared with the statement issued on the 9th April.

Liabilities.	9th April.	16th April.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	,, 50,90,000	,, 51,07,000
General Treasury Balance	,, 11,95,264	,, 9,99,963
Deposits at Head Office	,, 1,05,90,244	,, 1,76,85,100
Do. at Branches	,, 32,46,997	,, 38,19,886
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 3,05,451	,, 3,00,748
Rest	,, 10,77,545	,, 11,17,919
Sundries	,, 3,09,065	,, 5,01,481
	,, 3,31,39,546	,, 3,47,57,088
Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 40,78,750	Rs. 45,14,700
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	,, 17,17,328	,, 18,53,013
Bills Discounted at Do. Do.	,, 1,01,17,023	,, 1,18,35,375
Dead Stock	,, 6,01,613	,, 6,01,613
Stamps	,, 10,361	,, 10,952
Balances with Agents	,, 13,08,145	,, 14,15,615
Sundries	,, 18,01,711	,, 7,10,699
Government Reserve Cash	.....	.....
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 98,31,164	,, 91,21,462
Do. Do. Branches	,, 34,46,991	,, 43,61,644
	,, 3,31,39,546	,, 3,47,57,088

The Gambling in the Share Market.—We are given to understand that the Share Market is again in a very excited state, and that within the last few days, owing to the speculation in shares of the Royal Bank of India and the Asiatic Banking Corporation, it is organised gangs of time-bargainers. The scenes of strife and contention daily occurring in the open space in front of the Banks on the site of the old Ramparts, have been most disgraceful; and Mr. Souter has, we are informed, been compelled to take extra precautions for preserving the peace by an addition to the horse patrols at the spot where the brokers and gamblers assemble in crowds every afternoon. So serious has the matter become, that we are credibly informed one unfortunate man has died from the effects of injuries which he is alleged to have received in the *melée* a few days ago; and no longer ago than Saturday last one of those who met with heavy losses attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into a tank at Tanna, from which he was fortunately rescued by his friends before he gave up the ghost. Numbers of these people are repudiating their liabilities, and something like a panic is beginning to be felt amongst them. The Bulls and the Bears have an organised system for rigging the share market, and whilst the leader in the hunt after premiums generally manage, by "hedging," to make a good book for themselves, their unfortunate dupes are suffering the martyrdom of being "cleaned out." The excitement on Saturday last amounted to a perfect frenzy, and the clamour of the frequenters of the Satta Bazar knew no bounds. Royal Bank of India shares, on which no dividend has yet been declared, went up to 45 per cent. premium, and those in the Asiatic Banking Corporation, which has not yet even commenced business, to 105 per cent., that is to say shares in the latter of 200 rupees each were selling for Rs. 405. The force of folly could not possibly go further than this, and it is expected the Bears, who go in for a fall, will now come in for their share of the plunder. There is also considerable speculation in Bombay and Central Bank shares, but this is of a healthier and more rational character than that we have just described.

The following rules on the subject of the provision of passages for officers proceeding on duty, or on leave on medical certificate to or from stations beyond sea, are established for adoption at the three Presidencies:—

A free passage will be provided for all officers who may be required to proceed by sea on any duty from port to port in India, or to or from any stations beyond sea, and also for officers who may require to proceed by sea on medical certificate from any stations beyond sea at which they may be quartered and employed and back to their station on return from such leave.

These officers will be subject to deductions by the Pay Department on account of table money at the prescribed rates.

To officers who may proceed to stations beyond sea in consequence of transfer at their own request to other regiments or appointments, or owing to removal, under any circumstances, to other appointments in which they will receive enhanced allowances, passages may also be granted; but in these cases, the full charges for table money, viz., (8) eight rupees per diem, will be recovered by the Pay Department.

Passages under these rules will always be provided in steamers when practicable.

Officers furnished with passages on vessels belonging to, or hired by, the Government, may take their families with them, provided that accommodation not required for the public service can be afforded.

No charge will be made for such accommodation, but officers will be required to defray all charges for the messing of their families.

In all other vessels, officers will be required to make their own arrangements for the accommodation as well as the messing of their families.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.—18th *April*.)

Robbery by a Servant.—Luxamon Gunnoo, charged with robbing his master, of certain gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 43-12, which he took from the person of a little child, the niece of the prosecutor, was convicted on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Common Jail with hard labour.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.—18th *April*.)

Desertion.—One Ibrahim Suckoo, tindal, an articled seaman of the British ship *Chanticleer*, of which Mr. John Reay White is master, was convicted of deserting from the said ship on the 3rd instant, and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Conviction of a whole Ship Crew.—Gungayah Goorpah, and thirty-four other articled seamen, forming the entire crew of the British ship *Alabama*, of which vessel Julius Hellenbrock is master, were convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship; and as they one and all still persisted, when brought before His Worship, in refusing to work any more in the ship, they were severally sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour, and to forfeit out of their wages two days' pay.

Furious Driving.—A hackery driver named Hurree Mypatty appeared before His Worship charged with having thrown over a Mussulman on the esplanade, near the Green Market, by which he was severely injured and now lies in a dangerous state in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The man has a deep cut on the head and one of his legs is very much hurt by the wheel of the hackery passing over it. The case has been remanded until the injured man can attend to prosecute. The prisoner offered bail for his appearance when called upon, but His Worship declined to accept it, as it is considered by the medical officer of the Hospital that the man is in danger.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR THE DADUR STATION.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the unfortunate man Byramjee Nowrojee, who died on Friday last from the effects of injuries received in the late Railway accident, was resumed again yesterday at 10-15 A. M. at the Coroner's Chambers, when Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Keir for the defence.

The following further evidence was then recorded by the Coroner :—

Jehangir Rustomjee deposed :—I am an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, merchants. I was a second class passenger in the up-Mahim train 9-15 A. M. on Wednesday the 6th instant. The deceased and I were in the same carriage. At the Mahim junction, as we were approaching Dadur station, a collision took place. I and others were thrown out; I do not know how, but I found myself on the roof of the coach, and I saw the deceased also out with his leg injured. I left the place immediately, and I do not know any thing more of this matter. In the compartment in which I was there were about six passengers. I believe there were several empty third class carriages in front. I did not see any empty first class or second class carriages.

Benjamin Ardrey deposed :—I am a guard employed by the G. I. P. Railway, and I was in charge of a ballast train going from Elphinstone Bunder to Coorla on the morning of the 6th instant. The time appointed for this train to leave Elphinstone Bunder was 7-40. We left at 8-52—more than an hour behind. What was no business to examine. About half way between Dadur station and Mahim junction I saw the main line semaphore signal at danger. That signified that we should stop. I immediately applied the brake, which was the only means I had in my power of stopping the train. There are no means of direct communication between the guard and driver. There is only one guard in charge of ballast trains generally, and there was only one in charge of this. I saw no other signal than that which I have described, till after the up-Mahim train and our train came into collision at the 9-15 A. M. up-Mahim train coming on. It is a rule to have the danger signal steadily up, and it is taken down to signify that the line is clear. The semaphore signal was not lowered on this occasion. Our train went on all the same. We did not see any red hand flag signifying to us to stop There were forty-eight trucks in our train. The tender was foremost. I do not know within what distance one brake-van would pull us up. According to rule, it would be irregular for the tender to be before the engine, unless the Superintendent of the Locomotive Department gave an order to that effect. I did not jump off my train till after the collision. I then had my brake tight up. At first put it tight up when the driver whistled to me to do so. I cannot say within what distance of the point of collision it was when I did this. It was the shunting-master at Elphinstone Bunder that despatched our train that morning. Before the collision, but only just before, I saw the Mahim train coming up. The brake in my charge was in order. I have been two months in the employ. I never had a brake out of order given to me. Although I applied my brake hard, but I am not experienced enough to be able to say whether the wheels were skitted or not, without looking down, and on this occasion I did not look down.

Thomas Wake deposed :—I am a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, and I was in charge of the 9-15 A. M. up-Mahim train on Wednesday the 6th instant. On approaching the Mahim junction a ballast train was coming down and was signifying that our road was clear and that their way was blocked up. Both trains were moving slowly, but the ballast train was not stopped and there was a collision. We had left Mahim exactly at the proper time. I produce a printed copy of Rules and Regulations given to the servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company (marked A.) in which it is laid down as obligatory on goods trains to give way to passenger trains. On this occasion the goods train that met us did not give way, hence the accident. I was the only guard in charge of the Mahim train. It is usual to have only one guard with that train, although there were two brakes. I did not communicate with the engine driver of my train as to the approaching danger. I did not apply the brake in my charge before the collision took place. At the time of the collision we were going at a speed of about five miles an hour as near as I could judge. The ballast train seemed to me to be coming on at a speed of four miles. There is not on the main line at the Mahim junction a passing signal. There is one on the loop line at that point. The line is quite straight from Dadur to Mahim junction, and from Dadur any one can see a semaphore at the junction as easily as he could a distance signal. One in charge of a down train, and seeing that semaphore signifying that the way down was blocked, must know that he ought not to lay his train across the line at the junction. The Mahim train is often long. That morning it consisted of eighteen carriages. They often run to twenty-five on the main line. I know it is customary for two men, servants of the Company, to go down to Mahim daily to assist in turning the engine, and they travel back to Bombay in one of the brake-vans. I did not see either of them on the morning of the 6th instant in the up-train. I saw them go down to Mahim. When I saw that the collision was imminent, then I put on my brake, not before, because our way was signalled clear, and I was not called upon to act. I have been three years and four months in the Company's service. I have been two years and six months a head guard. It is no part of the duty, so far as I know, of the two men sent down as I have mentioned to assist in turning the engine at Mahim, to take their places in the brake-van coming up, and it is no part of my duty to see that they do this. Any one on a train at Dadur can see a train coming from Mahim at any point between the level crossing on the Mahim branch and the point of junction. A station semaphore protects the station, and the duty of a driver, if the signal is against him, is not to go in within the outside points. If it is a distance semaphore he may draw up to it. I do not know of any rule laid down to that effect, but I have always understood it to be so. I have not the same rule applies to a junction signal as to a station signal. When a danger signal is shown it indicates danger on the particular side on which it is shown. A junction is a standing danger. The arm of a semaphore which is pointed red on the side to indicate danger is painted white on the other side.

Alfred Baldwin deposed :—I am an engine-driver employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company and was doing duty on the 9-15 A. M. up-Mahim train on Wednesday the 6th instant. We left Mahim at the time appointed, and on arriving at near the Mahim junction I gave three distinct whistles, the usual signal on approaching the junction The signals were lowered for me to come on the main line, and I proceeded accordingly at our usual speed, which is slow at junctions. Our pace did not exceed six miles an hour. I saw a down ballast train on the main line, but seeing the signal against it, I thought it was going to stop. The ballast train did not stop and there was a collision. The corner of the ballast engine's tender struck the corner of my engine and scraped it all along, then upset the carriages behind, about seven or eight of them, I think. Finding my engine on the line, with the consent of the guard I came to Byculla to ask assistance. I did not reverse my engine when I saw the collision imminent. I do not know whether my guard had his brake or not. It appeared to me that the driver of the ballast train was pulling up as we approached each other. I have been two years and eight months a driver on the G. I. P. Railway. If I were driving a Bombay down-train, such as this ballast train, I would pull up outside the points in such a case as occurred on the 6th instant. This semaphore at the junction is placed there specially to protect the junction. There was no danger signal shown to me. The signal for me was lowered to caution before I whistled. When I whistled I was in sight of the semaphore. On a danger signal being shown, if it is a hand red flag that is shown to us, we suppose the danger to be on the other side of the flag. If it is a semaphore we are supposed to stop outside it; that is not to pass it. To any one knowing the way in which the line has been worked, I think the semaphore at the junction is a sufficient protection. I know that Duffin, the driver of this ballast train, had been a fireman on the line for about twelve months. I do not know that he was a guard before. I consider that the semaphore at the Mahim junction is a better protection for up-Bombay trains than for down-Bombay trains in case of such an accident as this. I would just as soon work a locomotive with the tender before it as behind. We had our locomotive before on this occasion. Two porters of the G. I. P. Railway were in the first brake-van in our train on the morning of the 6th.

Mr. John Broughton deposed :—I am General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, and live at Breach Candy. Referring to the rules produced (marked A), the rule is that the trains on main lines have the preference over the branch trains, except in the case of goods and passenger trains arriving at a junction at the same time, when goods trains have to give way to passenger trains. Those rules are set forth in Exhibit A., Section 10, Rule II. Junction Signals Sec. 13, Rule VIII. are engineman and firemen's instructions, and have been in force before I joined the Railway in January last, as they continue to be. From my experience in working railways I consider the semaphore at Mahim junction a sufficient protection for the junction. I have been twenty-one years on railways and for the last fourteen years I have been either manager, superintendent, and specially in charge of the whole outside working of lines. I attribute the accident on 6th instant to the driver of the ballast train coming on, expecting the danger signal to be lowered, which from the evidence I have heard here to-day, I find it was not. It was the duty of the engine-driver of the ballast train to pull up on this occasion outside the points, and as soon as possible after he saw the danger signal exhibited. I have asked for additional signals at this junction, since this accident, but I assert that the existing signal at the Mahim junction was sufficient at present for the protection of the junction, if the servants of the Company do their duty. It might be different, in the unusual season, when a couple of lines is sufficient in ordinary circumstances for such a ballast train as that which was in this collision I consider a tender may be driven in front of the engine with all safety, when the engine and tender are such as were attached to this ballast train on the 6th instant.

Cassinath Manackjee stated on oath :—I am the Station Master at Dadur, and I was on duty there on the morning of the 6th instant. I am supplied with a working Time Table and I know that a ballast train was due to start from Elphinstone Bunder that morning at 7-40. It was due to pass Dadur at about 8-10. It was more than half an hour behind. I do not know any thing about any collision that took place between this train and the up-Mahim train of that morning. I do not know at what speed the ballast train passed Dadur.

Laxaman Sawan deposed :—I have been in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company since the opening of the line from Bombay to Tanna, and I have been employed at the Mahim junction all that time. I am the muccadum at that junction. On the morning of the 6th instant, at about half-past 9 A. M. the Mahim up-train of 9-15, and I was then working the Mahim branch semaphore signal. I lowered the semaphore signal to caution. After that it was reported to me that there was a train on the main down line, after which I saw it coming on. My duty was to show, by means of a pointsman under me, to take a red flag on to stop this train on the main down line. At that time the main down line semaphore was at danger. I saw the said Ramjee Morarjee go to the point nearest Bombay with this flag. There was a man with him, named Pandoo, Ramjee Powar by name. Ramjee Morarjee remained in charge of the points and sent Ramjee Powar with the flags on to the gate No. 21. Ramjee Powar remained in charge of the gate, and sent the gateman on with the flags two telegraph posts further on. That time the ballast train had not come up. During all this time the Mahim line semaphore was kept at danger. When I spoke of lowering a semaphore signal to caution, I meant it as a caution to the Mahim train. The danger signal on the main line at Mahim indicated danger to the down ballast train. This down ballast train did not stop notwithstanding the warnings given it, and the collision took place. The danger signal on the main line indicated danger to the up and down on the main line alike. I said at the Police Office that I lowered the signal for the Mahim train to come in after I heard a whistle from that train. I was standing at the semaphore when at Mahim junction all this time. When the hand red flags were shown, they were shown between the rails of the down line. The driver of the ballast train whistled after the flags were exhibited to him. I understood that to be a signal or request for us to let him pass. The ballast train was coming on very fast—at the usual speed of ballast trains at Mahim junction. I mean that it was coming on so when I saw it first. It

spirit of insubordination is rife in the regiment. If this be the case, trifling and any thing like concession or conciliation would be most dangerous. Although these Transfrontier men care little about words or warnings, still, it would be advisable to read out the military law to them on parade, and, having done so, to pounce down upon the first offender, and punish the breach of that law, with Draconian severity—*Id.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of Police and Conservancy within the limits of Military Cantonments, be taken into consideration. He said that as it was desirable that the discussion should be narrowed as much as possible, he would not make any observations unless the course of the debate seemed to require it.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts then moved the following amendment, of which notice had been given :—

Section XI.—The omission of the last eight lines after the words "such Force." He said that the Section as it stood would place the District Superintendent of Police under the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of a Cantonment. This appeared to be a contravention of that provision of Act V. of 1861, which gave such control and direction to the Magistrate of the District. The Bill preserved intact all the powers of the Commanding Officer in respect of military matters; but as in respect of civil judicial matters, the Commanding Officer would have no control or authority over the Cantonment Magistrate, so in purely civil matters he should have no power over the Police. Since the introduction of the new Constabulary under Act V. of 1861, into the large Cantonment in the Punjab, the Commanding Officers had exercised no authority over such Constabulary, and he (Mr. Roberts) recommended that the uniform system provided for by Act V. of 1861, and as already in practice wherever the new Police had been introduced both in the Punjab, and, he believed, in the North-Western Provinces, should be maintained.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said the Section to which the present motion related had given rise to more discussion and to greater differences of opinion than all the other Sections of the Bill put together. Many reasons had been urged both in favour of the Section, as it had been settled by the Select Committee, and in support of the objections taken to that part of the Section which it was now proposed to omit. He had carefully considered the arguments which had been brought forward on both sides of the question, and the conclusion at which he had arrived was that the arguments in favour of the Section, as it stood, greatly preponderated. In coming to this conclusion, he had allowed great weight to the fact that the Section, as framed, would maintain in some degree the existing laws in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, whereas the Section if altered as proposed, would have the effect of entirely abrogating those laws. It appeared to him that in moving the present amendment, Mr. Roberts could not have sufficiently adverted to the large powers which the existing laws of the three Presidencies conferred on Commanding Officers in respect to the Police employed in Military Cantonments and Bazars. Regulation III. of 1809 of the Bengal Code commenced by saying "under the existing Regulations, the charge of the Police in the Cantonments and Military Bazars is vested in the Magistrates and their Officers. This arrangement having, however, in some instances been attended with inconvenience, the following rules have accordingly been passed for the more effectual support of the Police in places of that description." The rules which followed vested the support of the Police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the Cantonments and Military Bazars in the Officers Commanding the Troops quartered at such places. Section 3, Regulation VII. of 1827 of the Madras Code, said "Police authority and the maintenance of the peace shall be vested in the Officer Commanding at all Stations which shall be designated as Military Bazar Stations," and Section 23, Regulation XXII. of 1827 of the Bombay Code, provided "that the Superintendent of Bazars should, under the immediate authority of the Commanding Officer, perform the duties assigned to him in the Regulation, and that the superintendent should have charge of such establishment for maintaining order and convenience within the limits of the Cantonment and enforcing rules established for that purpose by the Commanding Officer, subject always to the control of Government, as might be placed at his disposal." It was worthy of remark that the Regulations which he had just quoted were not passed by the same Legislature or at one time. They were passed by different Legislatures at different periods. They must assume that the Legislatures which passed these Regulations were fully satisfied at the time they passed them of their necessity and propriety. Furthermore it was to be observed that the preamble to the Bengal Regulation showed that the system of making the Police of Military Cantonments and Bazars entirely independent of the Commanding Officer had already been tried in Bengal, and had been abandoned in consequence of the inconvenience with which the arrangement had been attended. Prior to the passing of Regulation III. of 1809 of the Bengal Code, the charge of the Police in Military Cantonments and Bazars in Bengal was vested in the Magistrates who were at that time at the head of the Police of their respective districts; but they were told in the extract from the Regulation which he had read that it had been found necessary to resort to the aid of the Commanding Officers for the more effectual support of the Police and the maintenance of the peace in Military Cantonments and Bazars. The Madras and Bombay Governments taking warning from what had occurred in Bengal had in the laws passed by them some years subsequently, followed the course of the Bengal legislation, which transferred the charge of the Police in Military Cantonments and Bazars from the Magistrate to the Commanding Officer. With these facts before them, it seemed to him that they would not be justified in repealing the existing law, and in entirely ousting the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officers in respect of the Police employed in Military Cantonments unless it could be shown that the necessity which had led to the enactment of the Regulations to which he had referred, and which were still in force any thing contained in Act V. of 1861 notwithstanding, had ceased to exist, or that the powers conferred by those Regulations on Commanding Officers of Military Cantonments had been abused, or that Commanding Officers were no longer fit to be entrusted with such powers, or that practical inconvenience had been found to result from the operation of the laws which vested Commanding Officers with them. He submitted that Mr. Roberts had not established the necessity for the change of the present law which was now proposed by him on any of these grounds. Looking to the position of Commanding Officers in Military Cantonments, to the duties which devolved upon them, and to the number and various classes of persons over whom their authority extended, it seemed to him impossible to ignore the existence of those Officers in the Police arrangements of Military Cantonments, or to make the Police entirely independent of the Commanding Officer, and to declare that he should have nothing to do with the Force. Whatever they might do in the way of legislation, they could not divest the Commanding Officer of all responsibility in respect to the maintenance of the peace in the Cantonments under his command If the present motion should be adopted, and a disturbance having occurred in a Cantonment, the Commanding Officer should abstain from interfering for its suppression on the ground that he had nothing to do with the Police, and that he had no power to exercise any direction or control in respect to that Force, he apprehended that the excuse would not be admitted either by the Commander-in-Chief or by the Government; but it appeared to him that it would be very unfair to Commanding Officers to leave them subject to responsibility, and, at the same time, to deprive them of the means of fulfilling the obligations which their position, and the nature of their duties imposed upon them. For these reasons he should oppose the motion and vote for the Section as it stood.

The Hon'ble Sir C. Trevelyan said that there were strong reasons for confining the exercise of Police powers to the Constabulary. The local Superintendent of Police would necessarily have made Police matters his peculiar business, while a Commanding Officer was appointed with reference to qualifications entirely different. A Military Officer might be qualified for such duties, but it would be an accident whether he were so or not, and it would not be right to impose such responsibility upon him. The laws cited by Mr. Harington had been passed before the present highly organized Constabulary Force was established and might now be considered obsolete. The Section, as it stood, would tend to a conflict of authority between two Departments of the Public Service, and to the introduction of a double administration. At Madras, as well as in the Punjab, the Cantonment Police formed part of the undivided charge of the District Superintendent of Police, and the arrangement worked very well. At home the same practice was universal, and even at Aldershot and the Curragh, where there were large assemblages of troops of all arms on the Indian principle, the Military Officers confined themselves to their own duties, and the Police was managed by detachments from the Surrey Police and the Irish Constabulary. The principle of preserving the distinction between the Civil Police and the Military Force was a very important one, and ought not to be lightly departed from. He (Sir C. Trevelyan) had stated what was the opinion of the Government of Madras when the new Constabulary was first established, and what had been the subsequent practice. The Hon'ble Mr. Harington had said that the present Government of Madras had intimated by telegraph its approval of this Clause of the Bill, but on examining the telegram it would be seen that the question upon which the Government of Madras gave its opinion was, whether the Cantonment Police should be managed by the District Superintendent or the Cantonment Magistrate, and had nothing to do with the Commanding Officer.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier said that three arguments had been brought forward against the original section of the Bill which placed the Police Officer in Cantonments under the general control of the Commanding Officer. *First.*—The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts considered that the Police Officer should be independent of the Commanding Officer, because a similar system had worked well in certain Cantonments in the Punjab. *Secondly.*—The Hon'ble Sir C. Trevelyan thought that there would be a conflict of authority because Commanding Officers would interfere with the details of the Police, and that they would know nothing about them. *Thirdly.* The same Honorable Member was of opinion that the complete separation of the Civil Police from Military Authority was most successful in England and Ireland. He could not admit the sufficiency of these arguments. He could not admit that a system which had worked well in general use should be changed because a different one had succeeded in a few stations in the Punjab. No doubt the independence of the Police Officer might have worked well under special circumstances at a few stations, but according to his own experience, whenever there had been any difficulty, it had arisen from the Police Officer endeavouring to disregard the authority of the Commanding Officer. There was the example of two Officers in Cantonments similarly situated to the Police Officer. The Executive Engineer carried on his work in Cantonments, under a complicated set of departmental rules, and under several departmental masters, but in strict subordination to the Commanding Officer. In like manner the Commissariat Officer was guided by his departmental rules, and subordinate to his departmental superiors, and yet he conducted his duty under the general direction and control of the Cammanding Officer, without any difficulty. With regard to the objection of his Hon'ble friend Sir C. Trevelyan, that Commanding Officers would know nothing of Police duties he, thought that could hardly be admitted for the future, because there were a great many Officers now serving in the Police and it was so far from thinking it an advantage he thought it not at all necessary, that the Commanding Officer should know or interfere with the details of the Police duties. All that was required was that the Police Officer should conduct his duties in general subordination to the Commanding Officers, but according to his own special regulations. The situations of bodies of Troops in England and India were totally different. In India the troops were not placed in the midst of large civil populations as in England; and however perfect his Hon'ble friend might consider the Indian Police, it could hardly be compared with that of England or Ireland. The Cantonment of India was a standing army, and the long military experience of England had shown that with a detached military body, whether contained in a ship of war at sea, or a camp on land, the military Commander must have the complete and supreme authority. On this ground he supported the original section of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts thought that the Hon'ble Mr. Harington's arguments were based upon a wrong assumption, and without due advertence to the force of Act V. 1861. Mr. Harington assumed that the Police described in the old Cantonment Regulations of 1803, 1810 and 1832 would be continued, but wherever Act V. 1861 was introduced, the new Constabulary entirely superseded and set aside the Bazaar Police mentioned in the old Regulations. Those regulations were becoming obsolete. He (Mr. Roberts) had consulted two General Officers, one of whom was in command of a Brigade, and they were both of opinion that the Commanding Officers need not and should not have any thing to do with the Civil Constabulary; he had also consulted the Inspectors General of Police in the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. Both were opposed to the Section as it stood. He would read from the letter from the Inspector General of Police in the Punjab, which was among the printed papers, and which referred to the Bill as it was first framed, a description of the manner in which the new Police had been introduced into Cantonments and how it now stood:—

I would therefore suggest in modification of Section VI. that the Police in Cantonments should be under the control and supervision of District superintendents, but that the actual head of the Cantonment Police (an European Inspector) should be subordinate to the Cantonment Magistrate in the same manner that District Superintendents are subordinate to the Magistrate of the District. This would not encroach in any way on the authority of either Commanding Officer or Cantonment Magistrate, for the Police would be subordinate to the Magistrate in every point contemplated in the Act, save Departmental supervision. What I have now proposed has been tested, and we have already had practical proof of its working. Since the introduction of the new Police, the system above advocated has been carried out in the Cantonments of Delhi, Umballah, Jullunder, Sealkote, and Mecan Meer, and I am not aware of a single instance where authority was found to clash, or a difficulty to arise in working it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said the construction which Sir Charles Trevelyan had placed on the telegram received from the Government of Madras did not seem to be altogether correct. The question upon which the Government of Madras had directly expressed their opinion was as to whether the administration of the Police in Military Cantonments should be vested in the Cantonment Magistrate or in the District Superintendent of Police under (in either case) the general direction and control of the Commanding Officer of the Cantonments. For the reason mentioned in their telegram the Government of Madras gave the preference to the District Superintendent of Police. The telegram said that the Madras Government were strongly in favor of the alternative Section (that was the Section as it now stood) being substituted for the Section in the Bill as published. The Madras Government made no objection to that part of the Section which gave the Commanding Officer of a Military Cantonment a general direction and control over the administration of the Police in the Cantonment, and it might therefore fairly be assumed that they approved of the entire Section as it stood.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts then moved that Clause 7 of Section XIX. and Section XXV. and the concluding words "or Section XXV." of Section XXVII. be omitted. He said he had deemed it his duty to object to the introduction of the Clause and Section mentioned, which provided specially for the inspection and control of houses of ill-fame, and for the prevention of the spread of veneral disease, not only in Military Cantonments, but wherever it might be deemed necessary for the protection of the health of the Troops beyond those limits. The prevalence of this disease among our soldiers was truly deplorable. It had assumed such a magnitude as to compromise both the morale and the physique of the Army. Most assuredly the time had arrived when it behoved them no longer to shut their eyes to the evil, but to grapple with it: at the same time, he respectfully submitted, that the mode proposed was not the right way of dealing with it. The medical surveillance of public women in Cantonments and the compulsory treatment of such as were found to be diseased were measures in practice in India with varied success for the last 70 years. It had from time to time been abandoned, either on account of the very partial success obtained, or from the moral objections which existed to the measure. It had again been resumed; was in operation in various places; and now for the first time a British Legislature was asked to sanction the measure. It could under any circumstances be carried out only partially in this country; but whether wholly or partially enforced, it was so questionable whether the end would justify the means, and also whether immunity from this disease might not be purchased by a general loosening of moral principle and an increase of profligacy, that he did not think such measures should be allowed. It must be admitted that the similar measures which had been adopted by various nations of the Continent of Europe had been eminently successful. He believed it to be a fact that not only the French, and Belgian, and Prussian Armies, but the French and Belgian and Prussian nations also, for the repressive measures were not confined to garrison towns and camps, but were general throughout those countries, were almost exempt from these terrible diseases. Still he thought it a question whether those nations had gained much by this exemption, and whether it was not accompanied with great immorality. These measures had been long in operation, and must have had effect upon the physical, social, and moral condition of the people. He had not succeeded in obtaining any full statistics, still there were some in reach which he would read to the Council. In a comparative table of the percentage of deaths to population in twenty of the kingdoms of Europe. (Annals of British Legislation for October 1862 and September 1863), Scotland in which, of course, no such measures were in force, stood first, and had the lowest death rate; Denmark was 2nd; Norway 3rd; England 4th; France which has the protective system under consideration 7th, Belgium, also protective, was 10th, and Prussia 15th. Then the marriage rate and the birth rate were higher in England than in France, and, as bearing more particularly upon morals, it appeared that while the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births was 4 per cent. in London, it was 32 per cent. in Paris. Such facts did not evince a physical, or social, or moral, condition which should encourage them to adopt the measures which prevailed on the Continent. Moreover, he had to remark that although the disease which it was wished to check prevailed as much among the Troops at home, and more among the household Brigade in London than anywhere else, it had never been proposed to deal with the evil in this manner in England, and the proposition, if made, would not be tolerated for a moment. He would now consider the measure itself, and whether it was possible to carry it out generally in this country. In order to enforce the measure, it was necessary to ascertain who the public women were with whom the soldiers associated. This was easy enough in Cantonments, for numbers of these women were allowed to live unfortunately in almost every Cantonment, sometimes in the Regimental bazars when they were considered to belong to particular Regiments, sometimes in the Public Bazaars. But how would it be possible to enforce the measure where there were garrisons as at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or where there were Cantonments in proximity to large cities like Benares, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Peshawur, Poona, &c. Either the whole of the public women in these places must be subjected to the measure and periodical inspection, and that was almost impossible, or through the Police and by other means, which would increase the objections to the measure, it would be necessary to find out who the women were, with whom the soldiers consorted and to register them. In any case there would be a recognition of them and of their profession which had not heretofore been sanctioned. The women would consider themselves and would call themselves licensed by and the servants of the Government and the soldiers would think so too. It was useless to say that the latter knew better and had been taught better. As a body they were not ignorant, unmoral, and unreflecting. If they reasoned at all, they would say "why is not temptation put out of our way?" "If Government and our Officers wish to discountenance immorality, why are these persons allowed to reside in Cantonments so as to offer continual temptation?" It was said to think that the hundreds of young soldiers and officers who annually came out to this country should, on joining their Regiments, find that such persons were allowed to live in Cantonments or close to Cantonments. In the enforcement of the proposed measure, the Civil and Military Officers who would have to find out and register the women would be placed in a very false and odious position. As to the duty that would devolve upon the Medical Officers, it would not only be false and trying, but humiliating, and possibly demoralizing. If it were possible to check venereal disease by any means which were not open to all these grave objections; if it were possible to do so without lowering moral principle and without the risk nay almost the certainty of an increase of profligacy, he (Mr. Roberts) would offer no opposition. But after a mature and anxious consideration of the subject he concurred with Sir Bartle Frere. He did not believe in the efficiency of Lock Hospitals as established and worked in this country, or in any exceptional measures. He also agreed with Sir William Mansfield that so long as this mode of veneral disease, as in all other reforms which are desirable, depend on morals and education. Both of these high authorities advocated permission to a large proportion of our soldiers to marry. Indeed, Sir William Mansfield said there should be no limit. Marriage was the remedy which God himself had provided and no considerations of expense or inconvenience should deter the Government from allowing a large number of soldiers to marry. And it would not be sufficient to remove the present restriction. It would be necessary to afford greater facilities and even help to the men to get wives. The accommodation for the married soldiers must be improved and their provision rendered more attractive. Measures should also be adopted for the education and improvement and amusement of the soldiers. He was aware that all these subjects had received and were still receiving the attention of Government, but much time had passed, and very little had been done in these respects.

Finally, he would move the Council to expunge from this Bill the provisions to which he had objected, ere it was brought on the Statute Book of the country.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said "with all respect for the feelings which have influenced my Hon'ble friend Mr. Roberts in moving that Clause 7 of Section XIX. should be omitted from the Bill, I cannot agree with him in the reasons which he has given for his objection. There seems to me a wide difference between recognizing the existence of an evil and approving or encouraging the evil itself. I am persuaded that with the experience of the past before them, it will be quite possible for the Government to frame rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal disease which will be found unobjectionable in themselves, and which will not be liable to be misunderstood and misinterpreted. One thing is very certain, that the present policy of practically ignoring this evil—ignoring it by taking no measures for its prevention or reduction, has been any thing but successful. Vice accompanied by most lamentable results has been on the increase, and morality has certainly not been a gainer. On the other hand, we know that where well-considered measures of repression have been taken, not only have the diseases been so reduced as almost to have disappeared, but the numbers of those who minister to vice have been much diminished, temptation removed, and the social conditions improved. Of the magnitude of the evil which it is sought to remedy, there can be no doubt, and the facts connected with this subject have been clearly set forth in an able paper by the President of the Sanitary Commission, which has been recently circulated among the Members of this Council. These facts must, I think, create a feeling of most painful surprize among those who have not previously directed their attention to this subject. From Mr. Strachey's paper it appears that one-third of the British Army passes through the hospitals in one year on account of these diseases only, and it has also been ascertained that a very large proportion of the invaliding which occurs every year owes its origin to these diseases, which also indirectly aggravate the mortality from other diseases. In the same paper Mr. Strachey has brought together facts and figures which must, I think, convince all who are not strongly prejudiced that great as is this evil it is capable of prevention and reduction It has been most clearly shown that, with carefully conceived measures of prevention, these diseases can be extraordinarily reduced, for in one instance a quarter of the whole force consisting of 35,000 Belgian soldiers subject to a proper discipline in these matters, there were only 11 men laid up with these diseases. The success of preventive measures is not limited to isolated cases, such as that just mentioned, but is invariably the same in the great continental camps and armies of France and Prussia. The same results have been obtained in the British Army, and the experiments made at Malta and Cephalonia are most decisive. In India, although, there has never been the same continuous application of preventive measures—although a system of prevention has not hitherto been recognized by law, and has therefore been deficient in much important auxiliary aid, and although the measures themselves have not always been judicious—enough has been ascertained, as in the Military Stations of Secunderabad, Wellington, and Trichinopoly, and at Mean Meer, Muttra, and Hazareebagh, to establish the well ascertained fact that, wherever prevention is systematically enforced by Police and sanitary measures, disease decreases, and that, whenever these measures are relaxed, it increases in a most formidable manner. There are many difficulties, varying with the various localities, in devising these preventive measures; but there is a great preponderance of medical and military authority, that such measures are urgently required, and that they can be made thoroughly effectual. No expense is spared in devising means to improve the health and condition of our army, and wisely much is anticipated from affording the soldiers, when off duty, means of industrial employment, education, and manly amusement. An increase in the marriages of soldiers is also being attempted and will no doubt lead to a great improvement in their morals. These measures are of the utmost importance, but they do not, and will not except remotely and slowly, effect the object aimed at by the rule to which objection is raised. We have to combat an evil of appalling magnitude, ever present and daily diminishing the efficiency of our Army. We have well-tried weapons with which to meet and overpower this evil, and I think the Government which longer neglects to make use of these will incur a grave responsibility. It has been objected that the Legislature of England has kept silence on this subject, and that we should not anticipate in this country legislative action at home. The evil at home resulting from these diseases is now become so well known and is so serious that I think we shall only be anticipating for a short time similar measures in England. But however this may be, I think we should be unwise to delay passing a measure in itself good and useful because we have not an English precedent. We have, in India anticipated many of the improvements essential to the health, comfort, and morality of the British soldiers, and I shall, I confess, rejoice at our taking also the lead in the important improvement contained in this Bill. I trust I may be allowed to quote once more from Mr. Strachey's valuable paper, an opinion which has in this matter a peculiar value and significance. It is that of the late Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, who was as remarkable for his moral virtues as he was distinguished for his thorough acquaintance with this country and for his great administrative ability. In his opinion, it was not only the duty of the Government to deal with this great evil both inside and outside our Cantonments, but that probably in no other country could measures of repression be carried out more easily, and more effectually, and with less danger of abuse. I think this opinion should have great weight, and should go far to re-assure those who think this portion of the Bill before the Council open to moral objection, or who doubt that it is practically possible to reduce the amount of these diseases among our soldiers."

The Hon'ble Sir C. Trevelyan was not surprised the scruples of the Hon'ble Member—Mr. Roberts. The question was one of the most difficult of those which occupy the debateable ground between divine and human law; but having been accustomed to the discussion of the subject for many years in public and in private, and having co-operated with General Sir Patrick Grant in the measures taken in the Cantonments at Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington, in the sense of the Section in question, he (Sir C. Trevelyan) had no misgiving. There appeared to be no fixed rule or principal in the matter, but the question had to be determined by each other, upon consideration of the balance of practical good or evil to the public. In England all that public opinion would bear was, that a voluntary asylum should be afforded to unhappy women who had lapsed from virtue under the shelter of which they might recover their place in society. In India such was the low state of morals, that prostitution was an hereditary profession, the members of which by no means felt degraded, but had their own *esprit-de-corps* and point of honor This was implied by the name by which they were known. *Kusb* was a profession, and *Kustee* was a professional person. But the decisive consideration was that 70,000 of youth of England were employed in this country, and whether as soldiers subject to discipline; as young men at the age most liable to temptation; or as a large body of the most unrestricted portion of our fellow contrymen in this distant land, their claim for protection and active assistance was overwhelming.

The absolute necessity for taking some steps in their behalf would be seen from the following two paragraphs of the letter from the President of the Sanitary Commission:—

"We may thus consider that at least one-third of the whole European Army passes through the hospitals in the course of the year on account of these diseases alone. In stations the proportion is much higher, amounting to fifty, sixty, and some times even to seventy per cent. of the force. It may be assumed on any day in the year that a number of men equal to the ordinary effective strength of a Regiment are disabled from this cause. The average length of time during which each man remains in hospital under treatment is at least three weeks. The Report of the Royal Commissioners inquiring into the sanitary state of Army in India states that the annual cost of each soldier in India is £100. Assuming this to be correct, the money loss caused to the State at the present time by these diseases, is not less than £75,000 a-year. The indirect loss cannot be estimated, but it must be extremely large. The figures that have been given above by no means represent the full amount of disease attributable to these causes. All the highest authorities agree in declaring venereal diseases are the origin of a very large proportion of the invaliding which ocurs every year, and that the mortality from other diseases is most seriously aggravated by them. Dr. Duncan Macpherson, Inspector General of Hospitals in Madras, who has made this subject a matter of especial study, has placed his belief upon record in the following words:—As to the type of the malady, so destructive has it become that few who imbibe it can hold on to the service beyond five or six years from the date of inoculation. * * * Prevailing diseases are every where syphilitic, and fully two-thirds of those who imbibe the disease are invalided within five years, and are sent out of the Service with a loathsome poison circulating in their veins, which passes down to their posterity"* In another Report Dr. Macpherson says that he has become 'assured by certain close inquiry, that the great majority of the European invalids of Her Majesty's Service in the Madras Presidency have their constitutions more or less impaired by Syphilis.' There can be no question that the highest medical authorities hold the same opinion in Bengal.

Other evidence to the same purport is showed by the example, not only of the Continent of Europe, but of various Military Cantonments in India, how much might be done to stay this plague which reproduced itself in the next generation in the shape of scrofula, cancer, and malformations of various kinds. The matter would not be dealt with as heretofore in a desultory manner, measures having been taken up or abondoned according to the varying views of different Commanding Officers; but it would be treated according to a comprehensive well considered plan under the superintendence of a Commission, which had already established a just claim to the public confidence; and if the Commission went on as it had begun, great public benefit must result from its exertions. No doubt, there were only two effectual remedies for the vice which occasioned this disease, *i. e.* religion and marriage, and nothing that could be done to encourage religious principle in the soldiers, and to induce them to marry should be omitted. But, after all that was possible had been done in this direction, much would be left undone. Where were wives to be found for successive relays of 70,000 men? Marriage was a blessed institution, but its very essence depended upon its being voluntary, and most young Englishmen preferred to retain their liberty, during the early active period of life, until they were able to support a family. Something might be done by providing occupation for the men in the Gymnasium and the reading-room but the main thing of all was to give them an object in life. All men were not religious, but all were more or less influenced by the desire to prosper in the life. Many improvements had of late years been made in this respect as regarded the higher classes of Civil and Military Servants, and what was wanted for the soldier was to bring to bear upon him, in a regulated and certain manner, the same prevailing motive of bettering his condition. This would teach him the value of character, would induce habits of self-respect, and, if any thing could keep him from discreditable vices.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the solemnization of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.—The Council adjourned.—*Harkaru.*

* Minute of Evidence taken before the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India, Vol. 1. Page 34.

MADRAS.

OUR Bellary Correspondent writing on the 17th instant reports the arrival of the 21st Royal N. B. Fusiliers direct from England and their location in the new Barracks lately vacated by the 74th Highlanders. The 20th Regt. M. N. I. have also arrived from Penang in place of the 35th Regt. M. N. I. The officers of the Fusiliers got up a sky race, and the men had athletic games for two or three days. The amateurs of the same regiment have given two or three performances. Great scarcity of water is experienced in Bellary, the tanks are all dry, and the wells for the most part are only large pits. There has been a change for the better in the produce market. Every sort of grain has declined in value. Dear provisions and the want of water have driven many poor inhabitants away from Bellary especially those of the labouring class.—*Times, April* 11.

OUR readers who are interested in the matter of the distribution of the Kirwee Prize money will no doubt remember that on the 8th of March Sir Stafford Northcote was to have moved in the Commons, that Her Majesty be petitioned to order the distribution of the Kirwee Prize to the actual captors, viz., Sir George Whitlock's Column. By the last mail we have received advices that a Treasury Minute was forwarded to Sir Hugh Rose, which submitted to him that the whole matter would be reconsidered by the Government, and that a final decision on the question would be reserved pending the issue of the report of the Royal Commission, now sitting, on the subject of Military Prize in general. This communication therefore rendered the motion unnecessary. We believe that the course pursued by the Treasury is in a great measure owing to the activity and energy of the Prize Agents to the Madras force, whose unremitting exertions in the cause deserve every praise. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion we understand was postponed until after Easter, and the report of the Royal Commission above referred to, is expected about the end of April. We may add that general opinion at home on the matter is highly favorable to the Madras Column which actually captured the Kirwee booty, and there is therefore fair reason for believing that the attempt of the Treasury to deprive the Madrassees of the full benefit of the prize, will prove fruitless.—*Daily News, April* 11.

THE MURDER OF MR. JANVIER.

(From the Lahore Chronicle.)

ACCORDING to the information just received and published in the *Chronicle*, it would seem that the Akali who assassinated Mr. Janvier at Annundpur, was influenced only by a spirit of revenge for injuries and indignities received from European Officers some time ago, it is not said how long, when he was a sepoy. The injury was inflicted by Feringees, and he would be revenged by the slaughter of a Feringee, as soon as a favorable opportunity offered itself. Supposing the facts to have been as alleged this explanation of the murder seemed to have a certain degree of plausibility and yet every one must have felt puzzled to know why the man, instead of carrying out his purpose of revenge while his heart was still burning under the sense of his wrongs, should have waited indefinitely; and why also his fury should not have directed itself against the person or persons from whom the injury was received. Want of opportunity could hardly have been the reason; for the old adage, "where there is a will, there is a way," might doubtless have been found as true here as in other cases.

Perhaps, however, the evidence which points to private wrongs, suffered in some other place, as leading to the tragedy, is too strong to be gainsayed; but may it not be that the man's motives were of a complex nature? May not fanaticism have had something to do with it? From impressions of some who were present at the fair were not altogether illusory, this supposition will be found to have probability. One of them, a Christian, whose name need not be mentioned here, writes thus: "It is not true, so far as I know, that the Annundpur people were so enraged at the murderer. I saw no evidence of it, nor did G——. He says that throughout the *mela*, when any one of these Nihangs (Akális) passed our Camp, he would stop, give a warlike grunt, stamp his foot and move his club. I do not think it was *private* revenge, and if the Government settles down in that belief, it will probably have cause to rue it."

Another letter, from a different person, basing its statements apparently or information received from a native Christian who was at the fair, says that the Akáli who committed the murder was heard, before this event, to cry "kill the Feringees: kill them: I go to pay at Delhi, I was beaten with a rattan: kill them!" and again, "a day or two before the above mentioned occurrence, five men were before M——'s tent about midnight, and looking at M——, said one to another, 'This is one of them! This is one of them!"

It is not said who these five men were; but the impression of a hostile feeling among the fanatical followers of Guru Govind Singh as a class but they seem to demand a careful investigation. Straws show which way the wind blows, and past experience teaches the propriety of taking notice of them.

THE PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BY THE STATE.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru.)

A GLANCE at our list of quotations for Government Securities during the past fortnight, must show that some extraordinary influences have prevailed to have resulted in the extreme alterations in the prices indicated. Within the short space of a month, the premium on Five and a half per cents. paper has advanced from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 15 per cent., and on Fives, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 7-0 per cent. On Four per cent. the discount has declined from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 2-0 per cent. Now, making allowance for our generally improved monetary position, and the proceeding extreme depression caused by the severe crisis through which mankind has recently passed, such an advance in value can only be attributable to other than ordinary market causes. In the present instance, we have not far to search, and have no difficulty whatever in at once declaring the chief cause which has led to the enhanced market quotations. The Government has been a large purchaser on Treasury account. The Government has an undoubted right to make these purchases, and it should be a source of general congratulation that the state of the Treasury Balances enables it to do so. It is not to purchases that we have any objection to offer, but to the method in which those purchases are conducted; and on this point we claim to be shown this method is prejudicial both to the Government and general public interests, it is time a change should be made. We have always strenuously advocated the most straightforward and open system in connection with all measures of Government finance. Doubt produces conjecture, and conjecture but too frequently results in mischief. It is only within a few years that the Government adopted its present more open system of finance. The results are almost inappreciable; confidence in its measures, and the soundness of basis for its system, are now felt throughout the country.

During the past fortnight, when no particular excitement prevailed in the market, it suddenly became known that the Government Broker was making large contracts through a Native dealer, on Government account. These contracts, it appears, have been at rates above the ruling market value. To instance the difference, we may give the ruling quotation at the time at Rs. 15-8 per cent. premium, for 5½ per cent. Stock, and the Government purchase rate, say at Rs. 16. The whole transaction was perfectly legitimate under the system, and, we doubt, most ably fulfilled. It must, however, be evident, that the community generally pay largely for the individual benefit of the dealer, contracting to supply the paper; and that the result of the operation is prejudicial to those general public interests which depend so materially on the stability of our *Government Security* market. The State Treasure Chest is literally that of the community. Its deficiencies must be supplemented by the community, as will probably be illustrated by an enhanced duty on piece goods, and sundry additional Custom Duties, in the Budget speech this morning. It is a matter of fact, but a very practical remark which is suggested—adopt a cheaper and better method, of having your Government Paper, and, *pro-tanto*, lessen the necessity for any enhanced duty. No more fitting instance could occur to show the mischievous suspicions of conjecture in connection with State Finance, may give rise to, than the method of these purchases. It must be clear, that for a merchant, a banker, or tradesman to take his yearly stock, or in other words to balance his books, the higher marketable value his securities, or his goods bear, the higher will be the total of his assets. A wholesome rule of course prevails to govern the estimate. The average range of price of the previous twelve months is a safe guide. During 1863 Government Securities held a high range of price; at one time as high as Rs. 19-8, and even higher for 5½ per cents. Taking however the various fluctuations, 16 Rs. per cent premium would be a fair approximate average for that stock. But with the low market quotation of three weeks back at Rs. 9-8 per cent, although resulting from exceptional causes, it would have been questionable to have set down stock at so high an average as Rs. 16. No sensible or right-minded person might probably conceive that the recent Government purchases had been a mere stock-jobbing effort to bolster up prices, but there are some very querulous people who really do so think, and say.

We can see no better method, either for the Government interest, and that of the public so closely linked with it, than that these purchases should be made open to public tender—as the Secretary of State's Bills on India are disposed of in London.

BOMBAY BENEVOLENCE.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

WE begin to be weary of the perpetual blowing of trumpets at Bombay to attract the gaze of the world towards the benevolence, or the philanthropy, or the charity, or the call-it-what-you-will of the wealthy Parsee community of that favoured spot. The never-ceasing clangour of the brazen instrument has become painful and should cease. It is well to do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame: but ill to seek fame by doing good. We do not affirm that all the munificent gifts of the Parsees spring from a selfish desire. There are doubtless members of that community who would rather the speaking-trumpet were not grasped to blazon forth their deeds. But they are not permitted to hide their good actions. Such a proceeding would be classed under the head of "invidious distinctions." Since the dawn of that happy era in Indian history known as the cotton crisis, Bombay speculators have amassed riches to an extent of which they little dreamed, before the advent of the hour when circumstances showed them the advantage of wrapping their fortunes in bales of the precious commodity, and sending them across a wide expanse of ocean to return multiplied into a fabulous sum. The extraordinary event softened the rejoicing hearts of many, who sprung at a bound, as it were, from common place well-to-do traders into princely owners of immense wealth. We applaud the readiness with which purse-strings were relaxed to raise up hospitals, and charities, and other institutions instrumental in alleviating human and animal affliction, and in forwarding the material progress of the community; but we do deprecate every fanfare with which each successive event has been introduced to the public. We are forcibly reminded of the fact that "that charity which longs to publish itself, ceases to be charity." We would rather have it said, "This is true philanthropy, that turns not its gold in ostentatious charity, but builds its hospital in the human heart." It is difficult, perhaps, to avoid mention being made or mansions erected in the furtherance of charitable views, but all self-glorification might be avoided.

Government in a great measure encourages this self-laudation by gazetting the "works of public utility erected by various individuals during the quarter." District officers, whose persuasive powers are unlimited, hint the desirability "of a work" to some wealthy oonadwar; straightway it springs into existence, and is duly recorded in the interesting pages of the *Gazette*. It is thus that many a Dispensary, and Hospital, and Tank, and Ghaut, and Well, and Bridge have been brought into existence without costing the State more than a grim smile of high approval, conveyed through a formal note of thanks, or through a corner in the columns of the official organ. But since our attention has been fixed on the subject of these so-called displays of public spirit, enquiry has led to information we regret we had not obtained earlier. Intelligent men became indignant at our holding up to view the example of Parsee and Bengalee liberality and spirit. These questions put to us are pertinent, "Do you consider only those acts to be benevolent which accord with your views? Is there no charity or philanthropy in the building of munders, the daily feeding of poor, the distribution of money to the indigent, and various other acts of self-denial required by the Hindoo religion to be strictly observed by those who practise it?" We must confess that, though, according to our ideas, such outlay is devoted to an erroneous cause, the motives may be as good as those of men who profess a holier and a purer creed. The Hindoo who devotes a considerable bulk of his wealth to the erection and endowment of a Temple dedicated to the worship of the god he devoutly serves, and to the feeding in idleness of the men he deems holy, may be actuated by the self-same desire as he who gives to a Christian community a place wherein to meet in adoration of the Creator, and endows it with an income sufficient to meet its every requirement. The one we know to be in deadly error, the other in living truth; but the one is yet overshadowed by thick darkness from which the other has emerged to dwell in light.

Enquiry has further led to our being furnished with the names and deeds of various men of wealth, influence, and position in these provinces, who devote, and have for years been devoting, considerable sums that would make even Bombay hang her head, to purposes of charity

British Crown—300 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Veerjee Nurjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ameerchund Currumchund.

Bosphorus—330 bundles nux vomica, 165 cwt., Curim Varsee.

Bulkarie—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., C. Furdoonjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.

Chappice—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

City of Manchester—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Kessowjee Persotum.

Concordia—220 bundles galls, 110 cwt., 222 bundles nux vomica, Manjee Ramjee & Co.

Duncairn—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Parsotum Heeruchund.

Enal—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Lisboa; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Hosrau Carronjee.

Edward Goahead—5 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Roper, Price & Co.; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Mooljee Visram; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Lalljaas Chubeedass; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Khetsee Veerjee & Co.; 52 bales wool, 156 cwt., Hathaisad Chilaram.

Egeria—50 bags linseed, 75 cwt., Topun Anderjee.

Forest Queen—31 bags Surseecced, 46½ cwt., 170 bags linseed, 365 cwt., Moorjee Khemjee.

Franchman.—90 bales cotton, 346½ cwt., Mungesh Padoorung; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Heerjee Bhoemjee & Co.

Gladstone.—16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraj.

Harmonides.—1,000 bags myrabolams, 500 cwt., Jaitha Lalljaace.

Jason.—103 bales cotton, 360½ cwt., Malljee Ruttonsee; 51 bales cotton 178½ cwt., Nensee Damjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cursondass Luckmidass.

King of Algeria.—600 bags rapeseed, 900 cwt., F. Chambers.

Kirkham.—230 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Lockie & Co.

Lady Clarendon.—54 bales wool, 156 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee & Co.; 67 bales cotton, 234½ cwt., Premchand Curramchund.

Meriotta.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Veerjee Nurse & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pragjee Jeewun; 225 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Bhanjee Nursee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Heerjee Bhoemsee & Co.

Marian Moore.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Milton.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Hurreedass Cullianjee; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt., Harjeewandass Pranjeewandass & Co.; 540 bundles coiryarn, 64½ cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 204 bales cotton, 714 cwt., Goculdass Lilladher.

Montrose—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Conder, Sons & Co.

Ogee.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Bomanjee & Cursetjee Eranee.

Otago.—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Ardeseer Eduljee & Co.; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Battewalla Sons & Co.

Pelmerston—76 bales cotton, 266 cwt., Bhanabhoy Nugindass; 29 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Jairam Dhunraz; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Princess Alexandra—357 bags rapeseed, John R. Contess.

Protector.—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Parsz Luckmidass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Robert Ritson.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., E. S. H. Shapoorjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Comber Sons & Co.

Sam Mandel.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt. M. & M. Heerjee & Co.

Simeon.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., A. Bell & Co.

Tonnemops.—62 bales cotton, 217 cwt., Fulcher Cooper & Co.

Vanguard.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Cursonjee Canjee

Wm. Carvill.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Dhurumsee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, 171 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Battewalla Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Verse Mellijee.

War Cloud.—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Jairamdass Mohonidass, 23½ bales cotton, 80½ cwt., Bhoolchund Mohondass.

Wm. Chandler.—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Dhurumsee Nanasee.

Zambia.—44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., Ramjee Khetsee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nansee & Co.; 1 bales cotton 3½ cwt., Nusserwanjee Manekjee; 14 bales cotton, 42 cwt., 115 bales wool, 345 cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubibhoy.

Hawre.

Caroline Agnes—89 bales cotton 311½ cwt., Hurgowun Jugga Ludha; 25 bales cotton 87½ cwt., D. Jemsetjee and Brothers; 190 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooktarshaw.

Ceres—190 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Seigfried & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer United Service—40 bags Ooplate, 30 cwt., Lallajee Dossa; 1 piece E. teeth, 86 lbs., Purmanundass Bhugwandass, 26 bundles sharkfins, 8 cwt., 14 lbs., Lalljee Hemraz; 12 packages chutnee, 48 dozens, 1 package birdsnests, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 317 pieces E. teeth, 20 cwt. 2 qr. 9 lbs., Purmanundass Bhugwandass; 8 packages, sharkfins, 31 cwt., 23 lbs., Assobhoy Gangjee & Co.; 10 chests, M. opium, 137 lbs. each, Nensook Moolchunchund; 15 M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Veemeechund Hemchund; 16 chests M. opium, 120 each, Gunesh Vinayack.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Places.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 10/16d.
Do, Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 12/16d.
Do, Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 8/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	21 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	79 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	128 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 pr. ct. pm. including n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	230 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	.....	97 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	42 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	30 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,967	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One Whole Share comprising			Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
4 A Shares	6,000	430	
4 B Shares	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Française Covasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm. [nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. anal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Grey's Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500 ...
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
Elphinstone Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Corporating Association	250	.....	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 485 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	300 p. ct. nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
" Loan 1835-36	...	10
" Loan 1842-43	...	954
" Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,,	10
Spanish Dollars	,,	210
Carolus	,,	29-3
Mexican Dollars	,,	230
German Crowns	,,	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	105-8
Gold Leaf	,,	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (16th April 1864.)

	Per candy.	
COTTON at Colaba	Rs.	590 to 600
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	,,	593 to 600
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	500 to 595
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	515 to 520
New Oomrawuttee	,,	525 to 530
Old Dharwar Sawgineed	,,	525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	525 to 530
New Veeravul	,,	525 to 528
New Khandeish	,,	510 to 515
New Poratchee	,,	530 to 532
New Acoote	,,	550 to 555
New Mangalore	,,	535 to 540
New Hinghungan	,,	620 to 625
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	,,	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymized (Black and White)	,,	33 to 34.
Nigor	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY ZEINELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	.....	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
3	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
On demand	.....	2s. 0½d.	do.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	...	3 ,,
,, 6 ,,	...	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	...	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.	
,, Deposits for 3 months certain	...	3	,,
,, 6 ,,	...	5	,,
,, 12 ,,	...	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "The Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. SEARLE, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0⅛d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £500, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice to be given 2 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
,, 3	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
,, 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
,, On Demand	.....	2s. 0½d.	do.
Circular Notes	.....	2s. 0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Bills, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank, whenever so requested, transmits the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at ,, at 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
Do. Demand..... } 2s. 0½d. ,,
Do. Scotland ,, }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ...4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ...5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Office—*No.* 8, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0⅜d.	,,
Sight	.....	2s. 0½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	...frs.	2-66 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do.	2-61	,,
Sight	.....	2-55	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

On Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months..... 1 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms,—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

On Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Clipper ship *Belgravia*, Captain PENTECOST, 1324 tons, now nearly loaded for Liverpool. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to

BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Pannchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to

Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Reading do.	,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Tent do.	,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.	

FREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE, COFFEE ESTATE, situated 22 miles from Vingorla, of about 200 acres, 90 of which have been planted with Coffee for three years. A spring at the summit of the hill supplies water for the upper part of the plantation, and another spring besides a nulla supplies the lower part. The elevation of the estate at the summit varies from 300 to 400 feet. The estates comprises —40,550 Coffee trees; 6,000 Nursery; 360 Black Pippin Vines; 160 Jack trees; 200 Mangoe trees; 200 Cocoanut trees; 252 Kinder trees; 344 Kurmull trees; 12 Blackwood trees; 335 Ains trees; 35,849 Perpendicular trees for Rafters (large); 27,670 ditto (small). Apply to

Apollo Street, 5th April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows :—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.
Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Sawing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Machine.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Alexander Laing, Machinist, Bardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, for the purchase and sale of, and supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "CRAFT," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, LONDON, and RYDER and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Earrings, Brooches, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry. HUNT & Co. invite the attention of WEDDING PARTIES to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURERS EXHIBITION & Co. and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject to "LONDON and HUGUES." POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Virlet," Grecian Lustantic Caskets, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it needless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PI